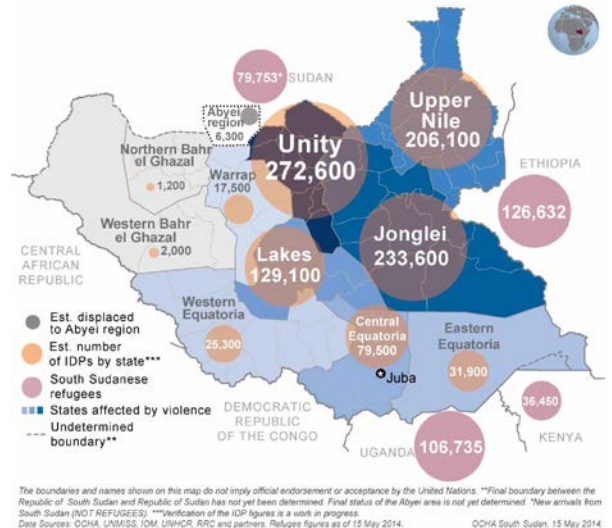


This report is produced by OCHA South Sudan in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 10 to 16 May 2014. The next report will be published on or around 23 May 2014.

Highlights

- The Ministry of Health declared a cholera outbreak in Juba, Central Equatoria, with 43 suspected cases and two deaths reported.
- Fighting continued in Bentiu, Unity State, including around the UN Base, where up to 25,000 people are sheltered.
- About 1.3 million South Sudanese have been displaced, including 350,000 people who have fled to neighbouring countries.
- According to the latest data, four million people are facing acute food insecurity.



4 million

People in need of assistance

1.4 million

People reached with humanitarian assistance*

1.3 million

People displaced by violence (internally or as refugees)

87,000

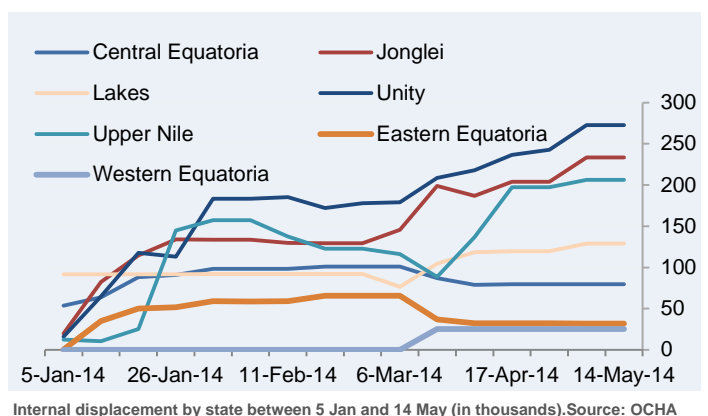
People sheltering in UN bases

*This includes people internally displaced, refugees from other countries sheltering in South Sudan and other vulnerable communities who have received assistance since January 2014. This does not mean that the needs of these people have been comprehensively met.

Situation overview

Clashes were reported west of Bentiu, Unity State, including around the UN Base where up to 25,000 people are sheltered. Due to insecurity, humanitarian access was hampered. Flights to Bentiu were suspended for several days, thus delaying the delivery of aid supplies. Heavy military presence was also reported in northern Unity State. In Jonglei State, the situation was calm in Bor but clashes were reported in Akobo County.

More than 1.3 million South Sudanese have been displaced, of whom about 350,000 people have fled to Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. There are up to 87,000 people sheltering in UN bases. According to recent data, four million people are facing acute food insecurity. Due to insecurity and displacement, many people are unable to farm, access their normal food sources or migrate with their livestock. This context has drastically reduced food production.



Humanitarian needs and response

The Ministry of Health declared a cholera outbreak on 15 May in Juba, Central Equatoria, following the confirmation of once case. To date, 43 suspected cases of cholera have been reported, in several neighbourhoods of Juba. Two deaths were reported. The Ministry of Health in collaboration with health partners are conducting comprehensive investigations, including following up the contacts of all the cases. A national emergency task force to coordinate cholera response was activated.

Several assessments and responses were ongoing in various conflict-affected areas under the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM). An inter-agency assessment mission was concluded in Leer County, Unity State, on 12 May. About 36,000 displaced people were in need of assistance. A multi-sector response is underway including health, nutrition and food assistance.

In Ayod County, Jonglei State, a rapid assessment in Jiech, Mogot and Pagil locations, concluded that a significant number of people have been displaced, with the majority of them in need of food security. The number of displaced people is estimated to be up to 60,000 but this figure needs further verification.

Another rapid assessment was also conducted in Renk, Upper Nile. The mission visited several locations, including the UN base, a returnee's camp in Abayok, and other locations such as Jalhak and Wontou. About 13,000 people were displaced in Wontou and in need of food, emergency shelter, water, and sanitation and health assistance. Response is underway. In Nasir and Ulang counties, a rapid assessment is being planned following the reports that thousands of displaced people have crossed into Ethiopia. In Ethiopia, the number of new arrivals at Burubiey entry point is estimated to be around 16,000.

For the first time since the outbreak of the crisis, partners were able to move a barge from Gambella, Ethiopia, to Akobo, Jonglei State, through Akobo River. 70 metric tons of food was successfully delivered.



Camp Coordination and Management

Response:

- In Bentiu, Unity State, foreign nationals (Ethiopians, Eritreans, Kenyans, Sudanese and Uganda) were reported to have left the UN base, some of them heading to Wau, Western Bahr El Ghazal State. Partners in Wau are on standby.
- In Malakal, Upper Nile State, groundwork, drainage and roads have been completed in sector one of the new camp. It will be ready for occupation by the end of May. Latrines have been installed in sector two. The relocation plan is under discussion. Partners are also working on protecting drainage canals and installing bridges.
- In Bor, Jonglei State, the new camp is expected to be completed by mid-July.
- In Wau, Western Bahr El Gazhal, there are now 761 displaced people.

271,000

People reached with emergency CCCM services

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Flooding during the rainy season remains a major concern for all sites. Partners are prioritizing flood mitigation measures.
- In Malakal, Upper Nile, partners are concerned about alcohol abuse among some displaced people in the UN base as it is affecting aid operation. Partners will have a dialogue with community leaders.
- In Bentiu, Unity State, logistical challenges are affecting operations.



Education

Response:

- During the reporting period, 3,860 children and adolescents were reached with emergency education services in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Upper Nile, Unity, and Warrap states. Among them, 23 per cent were girls. To date, a total of 70,754 children and adolescents have been assisted since the outbreak of the crisis (including 29,206 girls, 41 per cent).
- Partners established 11 emergency learning spaces and provided emergency education services for 161 pre-school children and for 3,699 primary school students.
- Education emergency supplies were distributed to 3,115 students (692 girls) in Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Warrap and Unity states.
- 78 schools remained occupied either by armed forces or displaced people.

70,700

People reached with emergency education services

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- In addition to insecurity, there is a limited space to set up temporary learning spaces in UN bases due to the over-congestion of displaced people.
- Insecurity continues to hamper education in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states.
- Partners are advocating with key stakeholders for the vacation of schools occupied by armed forces or displaced people to allow the resumption of education.
- Most schools in Bentiu and Bor town remained closed.
- Non-payment of teacher salaries has affected resumption of education in some sites. This is an ongoing issue.
- Many primary school students have not sat for their final leaving examination.



Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- Partners concluded the maintenance and repair of security telecommunications equipment, the programming of radios for UN agencies and NGOs in Maban, Upper Nile, on 6 May.
- Between 9 and 12 May, partners travelled to Mingkman, Lakes State, to maintain internet connectivity kits.
- A new cluster coordinator arrived in South Sudan on 06 May.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Due to insecurity in Upper Nile State, the planned shipment of internet equipment to Nassir remains on hold. Procurement of equipment has been challenging due to the volatile situation, leading to substantial delays.



Food Security and Livelihoods

Response:

- Food partners have reached about 866,440 people under the emergency operation between January and April 2014. Food assistance has also been provided to 534,290 other food-insecure people, including refugees and displaced people in areas not directly affected by violence.
- Partners are distributing food assistance in Walgak, Jonglei State, Old Fangak, Upper Nile State, and Ganyel, Unity State. Distributions are planned for Akobo and Lankien, Jonglei State.
- A food assessment was underway for 36,000 displaced people in Leer County, Unity.

1.4 million

People reached with food assistance so far in 2014

- Since January, partners have reached about 61,900 families (371,424 individuals) under the emergency livelihood operation in conflict-affected states.
- Vegetable kits were delivered to 1,140 families (6,840 individuals) in Eastern Equatoria.
- Fishery kits to assist 8,000 families were distributed to partners in Central Equatoria.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Insecurity continues to hamper movement of humanitarian partners.



Health

Response:

- 43 suspected cholera cases have been reported in Juba with one death, one of whom was laboratory confirmed on 6 May 2014. Partners are conducting disease control and surveillance activities, including following up the contacts of all the cases. The government has reactivated a national emergency task force to coordinate response activities
- 321,074 outpatient consultations have been conducted since the beginning of the crisis.
- A surveillance system is in place with 32 reporting sites for priority disease
- Vaccination: to date, 263,350 children are immunized against measles and 176,359 children are immunized against polio.
- In various crisis-affected states, a supplementation in Vitamin A was provided to 45,022 children under five.
- During the reporting period, 27,328 children under five were reached in the frame of a de-worming campaign.

1.1 million

People reached by health assistance so far in 2014

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Due to insecurity, medical teams were unable to access Ayod and Nasir, Upper Nile State, to provide health services.



Logistics

Response:

- Partners facilitated the airlift of 138 metric tons of humanitarian supplies to Old Fangak in Jonglei State, Malakal in Upper Nile State as well as Ganyiel and Yida in Unity State.
- Partners were able to fly critical supplies to Bentiu on 15 May after two weeks of inaccessibility. Additional common storage facility was established in Juba.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Due to the rainy season some roads are no longer accessible. Click here for the latest Access Constraints Map: http://logcluster.org/sites/default/files/maps/lc_ss_774_currentroadclosures_20140509.pdf
- Additional support is required to determine the priority locations and priority sectors for future airlifts.



Mine Action

Response:

- In Bentiu, partners cleared mortars and several small arms and ammunition rounds. Bentiu town was assessed and no explosives were found in the main roads.

- Partners redeployed to Bor, Jonglei State, after a stand-down period due to the deterioration of the security.
- Partners continued Mine Risk Education in Bor, Jonglei State, and Minkaman, Lakes State.

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Due to insecurity and deteriorating weather conditions, access remains a major issue, particularly in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states.



Multi-Sector Response to Refugees

Response:

- Health and WASH partners in Upper Nile and Unity states are developing contingency plans for cholera preparedness.
- The Sexual and Gender-based violence (SGBV) working group has been activated in Yida camp, Unity State, to enhance information sharing and strengthen coordination.
- Partners continue to provide protection, education, nutrition, health and WASH support to refugees in Central Equatoria, Unity and Upper Nile states.

235,730

Refugees receive ongoing assistance

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Food shortages remain critical for refugees in Upper Nile State.
- Refugees were observed selling household items in exchange for food.
- In Upper Nile, tensions between host communities and refugees have been on the rise.



Nutrition

Response:

- Outpatient treatment programmes are operational in 259 locations.
- Since January, 370,887 children aged 6-59 months were screened for acute malnutrition (including 6,023 last week). 22,549 (6.3 per cent) were identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 46,948 (13.1 per cent) with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).
- For the same period, 21,789 children aged 0-59 months were admitted to SAM treatment programmes. To date, 65 per cent of all children were discharged as cured. 20,556 children aged 0-59 months were admitted to MAM treatment programmes.
- 78,573 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were screened for acute malnutrition and 20,571 (28.1 per cent) were identified with acute malnutrition. As a result, 7,194 PLW were admitted to acute malnutrition treatment programmes.
- 15,223 children aged 6-35 month and 18,489 pregnant and lactating women were enrolled to blanket supplementary feeding programmes in January-April 2014.

84,425

People reached with nutrition services since 15 December

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Partners are advocating for increased partners presence to respond to all malnourished children in UN bases. Partners are advocating for more staff to support nutrition interventions.
- The establishment of the Stabilization center in the UN base of Bor, Jonglei, has been slow due to the absence of staff to manage severe cases of malnutrition.
- Scaling up Infant Young and Child Feeding in Emergency (IYCF-E) activities is needed for the prevention of malnutrition in children aged 0-24 months.



Response:

- Protection partners deployed to Ayod, Old Fangak and Pibor, Jonglei State, to conduct rapid assessments.
- Since January, up to 37,000 children have been reached with Child Protection in Emergency services. This is a 14 per cent increase since January.
- Since the outbreak of the crisis, 23,980 children have been reached through Child Friendly Spaces. This is a 9 per cent increase since January.
- During the reporting period, gender-based violence partners sensitized 1,466 people in Bor, Jonglei, and Juba, Central Equatoria.
- Radio talk shows are ongoing in Mingkaman, Lakes State, and Juba, Central Equatoria.

354,400

People reached with protection monitoring or other services

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- There is a need to address the current funding gap to reach more children. More advocacy work is needed to stop the recruitment of children by armed forces or groups.
- There is a need to scale-up Child Protection response in Leer County, Unity State. Partners will take part to the assessment scheduled for next week.
- There is no health service provider to assist gender-based violence survivors in Central Equatoria.



Shelter and Non-Food Items

Response:

- In Upper Nile State, response and rapid assessments were conducted during the reporting period. In Old Fangak, distribution of items to 1,540 families was completed while in Renk County, an interagency rapid assessment was finalized. In Wontou, response is underway to 1,500 people.
- In Kodok, Upper Nile, a registration was conducted and the response is underway for 10,000 people. In Melut, Upper Nile, an assessment was finalized to assist people sheltering inside the UN base.
- In Lakes State, the pre-positioning of supplies has already started to assist displaced people in Leer County, Unity State. 2,000 household items and 1,000 shelter kits have been dispatched to Leer County.
- In Mingkaman, Lakes State, the distribution of household items is ongoing for new arrivals. Distribution of acute shelter kits reached 6,600 families during the reporting period.

499,000

People reached with household items and/or shelter support

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Logistics capacity is required to move supplies to field locations. More robust shelter needs assessments are required, especially where displaced people are being hosted.
- Some items in the pipeline are nearly entirely depleted (buckets for example). This situation is in part due to delays at the Nimule border (from Uganda).



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Response:

- Since the start of the current crisis over 40 partners have reached 489,892 displaced people in over 50 sites with life-saving emergency WASH assistance.
- WASH partners are currently analyzing global trends and results since January 2014.
- During the reporting period, global emergency standards for water supply (15 litres p/p/d) have been achieved in nine sites and global emergency standards for sanitation coverage (at least one latrine per 50 people) have been achieved in six sites.
- Site upgrading activities and cholera preparedness measures are being put in place.

489,900

People reached with water, sanitation and hygiene assistance

Needs, gaps and constraints:

- Funding is needed to ensure the deployment of mobile teams into remote rural locations where many displaced people remain unreachable.
- Ongoing access into current locations and access to new locations is vital for a continued emergency assistance.

Funding

As of 12 May, US\$536 million have been mobilized. The funding gap is \$1.26 billion (70 per cent). The Crisis Response Plan update indicates that humanitarian partners need a total of \$1.80 billion for 2014. This includes \$995 million for pipelines to meet the needs in 2014 and to pre-position supplies to meet needs in early 2015 as part of a famine mitigation strategy.

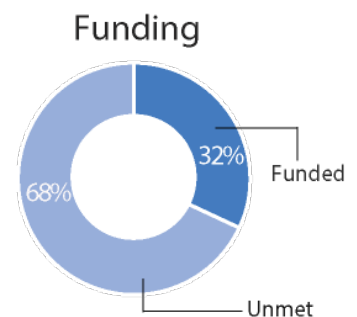
A South Sudan Humanitarian Conference will be held in Oslo on 19 – 20 May to discuss how to address the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan, including increasing funding and agreeing on what more can be done to create an enabling environment for the delivery of humanitarian assistance. For more information about the conference: <http://tinyurl.com/k2msmbp>

To donate for South Sudan, please click on the link below:

<http://tinyurl.com/k4659pt>

To access the documents on the Oslo South Sudan Humanitarian Conference, please click on the link below:

<http://tinyurl.com/oslomay2014>



*Funding as of 12 May 2014

Background on the crisis:

Violence broke out in Juba, the capital of South Sudan, on 15 December 2013 and quickly spread to several other states. Within weeks, thousands of people had been killed or wounded in the violence, and hundreds of thousands displaced from their homes. Despite the signing of a cessation of hostilities agreement on 23 January 2014, fighting between Government and opposition forces has continued, especially in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states, where towns and rural areas have been ravaged by the violence. The crisis has led to a serious deterioration in the food security situation, and some 3.7 million people are now at high risk of food insecurity in the coming year.

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